



Planning for the Future: A Reuse Planning Report for the Himco Dump Superfund Site

September 2004

Superfund Redevelopment Initiative
EPA Region 5 Pilot Project

funded by
United States Environmental Protection Agency

prepared for
The City of Elkhart
Elkhart, Indiana

prepared by
E² Inc.
Elkhart Land Use Committee

Project Timeline

1990

EPA lists the Himco Dump Superfund site ("the site") on the National Priorities List (NPL)

July 2002

EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative provides the City of Elkhart with assistance for reuse planning

November 2003

Members of the project's consultant team visit the site and meet with City of Elkhart Brownfields Coordinator Craig Hodgson and EPA Remedial Project Manager Gwen Massenburg

April 2004

First Land Use Committee meeting held to introduce the project, identify site opportunities and challenges, and establish reuse guidelines

June 2004

Second Committee meeting held to discuss reuse strategy for the site

September 2004

Public meeting and third Committee meeting held to discuss revised site reuse strategy and identify reuse resources

November 2004

Project report created to summarize the reuse planning process, present the site reuse strategy, and highlight next steps



Existing wetlands at the Himco Dump Superfund site (2004)

Project Overview

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s primary responsibility at Superfund sites is the protection of human health and the environment. Since 1995, it has also been EPA policy to consider reasonably anticipated future land uses when making remedy decisions at Superfund sites, so that the remediation of Superfund sites can allow the safe reuse of a site for commercial, recreational, ecological, or other purposes. Since 1999, EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative Pilot Program has been helping communities and stakeholders plan for reuse at more than 70 National Priorities List (NPL) sites across the country.

With forethought and planning, communities can return sites to productive use without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the remedy put into place to protect human health and the environment. Across the nation, more than 330 former NPL sites are either in productive reuse or have reuse plans under development. The commercial and industrial use of these sites supports 15,000 jobs and a half-a-billion dollar increase in annual incomes. Other sites are providing more than 60,000 acres for ecological and recreational uses.

Reuse planning at NPL sites presents a unique set of obstacles, challenges, and opportunities. Superfund site designation represents a commitment that EPA will remediate a site's contamination and will make the site safe for human health and the environment. However, several factors can complicate reuse considerations at these sites, including the level and complexity of contamination, the regulatory and liability scheme used to enforce site remedies, and unclear or resistant site ownership, which can lead to a lengthy and contentious remediation process. Any successful reuse planning effort must be mindful of how a site's reuse and remediation will work together, must involve and expand the capacity of diverse stakeholders to meaningfully participate in the process, and must take into account the long time frames often involved in NPL site remediation.

The City of Elkhart, Indiana received assistance from EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative in 2002 to undertake a community-based planning process to develop future land use recommendations for the 100-acre Himco Dump Superfund site. During the reuse planning process, the community worked closely with environmental consultants E² Inc. (the project's consultant team), with support from EPA and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), to develop reasonably anticipated future land use recommendations and a conceptual reuse strategy for the site. The recommendations and site reuse strategy are intended to inform the site's remedial design and implementation as well as future community planning efforts.

This report, prepared by the project's consultant team, presents the project's reuse guidelines and site reuse strategy, called a Conceptual Design Framework. It provides an overview of the community planning process and highlights key reuse considerations, opportunities, and challenges that the City of Elkhart, EPA, and IDEM will need to keep in mind as the site is remediated and returned to use.

Acknowledgments

E² Inc. would like to thank the following people and organizations for their hard work in support of the reuse planning process and for their valuable contributions to this report.

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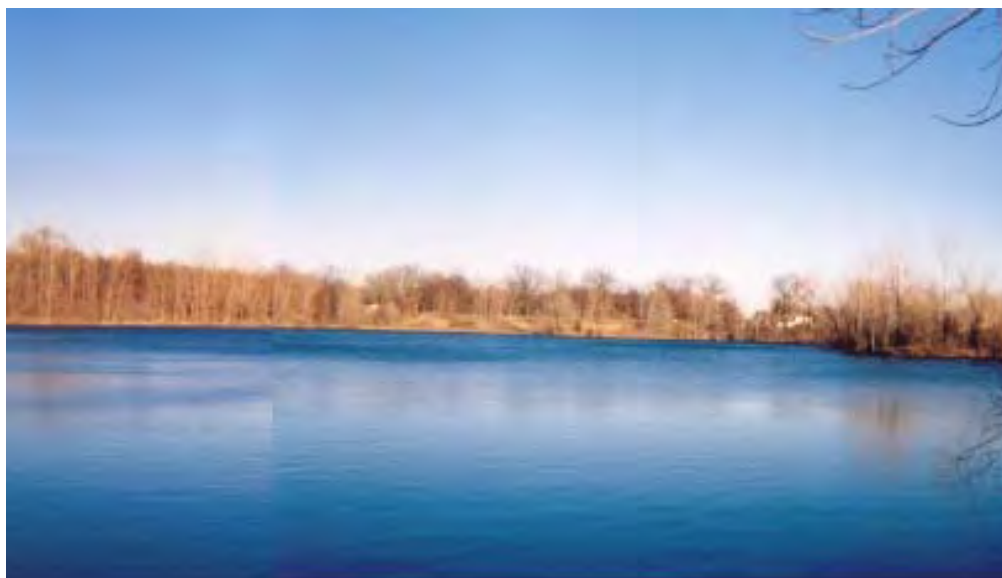
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Quarry Lake at the Himco Dump Superfund site

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Aerial photograph, Himco Dump Superfund site (1951)



Aerial photograph, Himco Dump Superfund site (1965)



Aerial photograph, Himco Dump Superfund site (1973)



Aerial photograph, Himco Dump Superfund Site (1986)

Introduction

Today, planning for the remediation of the 100-acre Himco Dump Superfund site is underway. EPA and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) are assessing the site's conditions and contaminants and developing remedial approaches.

Several years from now, the site's remediation will be complete. The site's remedy will protect the long-term health and safety of community residents, and the site will be available for reuses that will help meet community needs and sustain the local economy.

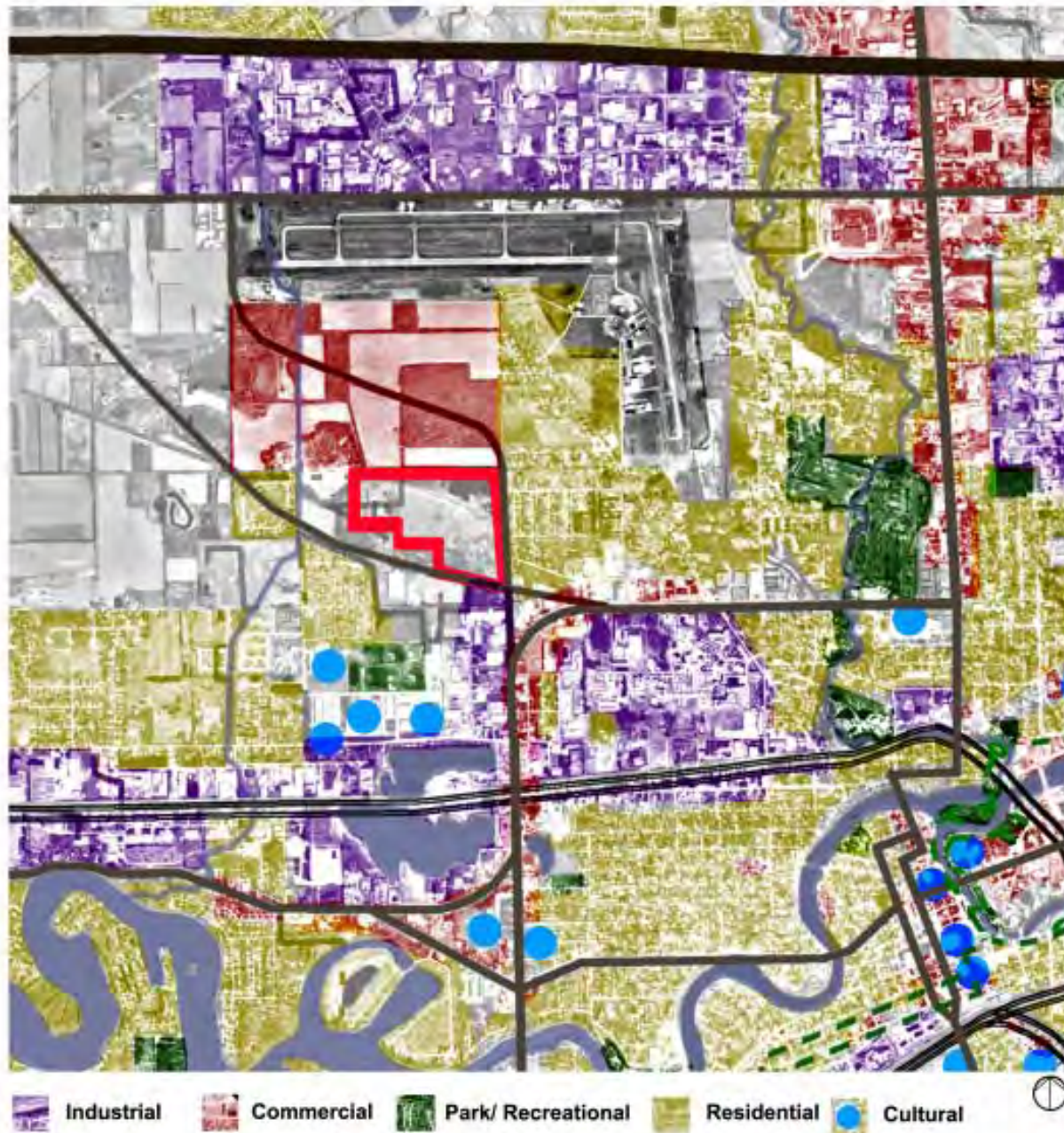
This report is the product of a seven-month pilot community planning process conducted by the City of Elkhart to determine the community's reuse priorities for the Himco Dump Superfund site. A 19-member, community-based Land Use Committee has managed the reuse planning process. Composed of community residents, elected officials, business owners, City of Elkhart department staff, and representatives from community organizations like the Elkhart Environmental Center, the Committee has met three times since April 2004 to discuss reuse opportunities and challenges at the site and to develop a reuse framework for returning the site to successful use.

Over the past seven months, the Committee has:

- researched the site's history, contamination, and current status;
- worked with the project's consultant team to assess local market conditions and the potential impacts of industrial, residential, commercial, recreational and ecological reuses at the site; and
- developed reuse goals and a site reuse strategy.

Based on these analyses, discussions, and community input, the members of the project's Land Use Committee hereby present EPA, IDEM, and Elkhart City Council with their reuse recommendations for the Himco Dump Superfund Redevelopment Initiative Pilot Project.

The Committee recognizes that these recommendations are an important step that will inform the remediation and eventual reuse of the Himco Dump Superfund site. The Committee also recognizes that these recommendations represent a *first* step that the community will need to follow with sustained involvement, partnerships, and resources. Accordingly, this report includes a detailed assessment of partnership opportunities, resources, and next steps to ensure that this report serves as part of an active and ongoing community discussion and continues to inform EPA and IDEM's remedial planning for the Himco Dump Superfund site.



Composite Land Use Map:
The Himco Dump Superfund
Site and the City of Elkhart

Project Reuse Guidelines

The following guidelines document the Committee's reuse priorities and site-related concerns and highlight community considerations that will need to be kept in mind as the site is remediated and returned to use.

- The long-term protection of the health and safety of community residents should be the top priority at the site.
- The site's reuse should include multiple uses and meet multiple community needs.
- Cultural, recreational, and ecological land uses could provide amenities for community residents.
- Recreational and ecological land uses could include sports fields, a bird sanctuary, nature trails, community gathering areas, a skate park, a camping area, and RV park, or a BMX park.
- Industrial uses would be incompatible with surrounding residential land uses.
- Residential uses would likely be incompatible with the adjacent Aeroplex Business Park and would require significant infrastructure investments.
- Commercial forms of recreational land uses could generate revenues to support the reuse of the site.
- The site's northern boundary, including Quarry Lake, should remain as a natural buffer between the Aeroplex Business Park and future land uses at the site.

Project Design Guidelines

After the Land Use Committee established the reuse guidelines, the project's consultant team developed additional guidelines to be taken into consideration when the site's next use is actually designed and built. These include:

- Reuse should ensure that the site remains protective of human health and the environment.
- Reuse should provide an immediate resource for the neighbors who live near the site.
- Remedy and reuse should be coordinated and implemented together and as efficiently as possible.
- Reuse design should create a flexible framework that can support multiple uses.
- Reuse design should seek to complement and enhance the rich ecological diversity of site.



Conceptual Reuse Framework for the Himco Dump Superfund Site

The project's consultant team worked with the Land Use Committee to develop a site reuse strategy, called a Conceptual Reuse Framework, based on the Committee's reuse guidelines, as well as ongoing analysis of the site's physical characteristics, contamination and remediation options, and land use and market conditions in the City of Elkhart and Elkhart County. The resulting document is called a "framework" because it represents an early plan that is a flexible structure able to incorporate additional detail and information as the site's remedy is designed and implemented. The remediation of Superfund sites like the Himco Dump can take years, rather than months, so plans for the site's future use must be flexible enough to incorporate new information over time. The framework is also designed to allow the phasing of reuses on different portions of the site over time, starting from today, so that site reuses can benefit the community as soon as possible.

The project's consultant team presented a first draft of the framework to the community at a public meeting in June 2004 (as shown on this page). The primary components of the first framework include active and passive recreation programs and a small RV and parking area, set within the high quality ecological zones that currently exist at the site. During the June meeting when the first framework was presented, some members of the Land Use Committee expressed an interest in a larger RV area that, to the extent possible, could help generate funds to reduce potential public costs for the site's next use construction and ongoing maintenance. Based on feedback at that meeting, the project's consultant team revised the framework and presented a second draft in September 2004, as shown on the opposite page. The various components of the reuse framework are described on the subsequent pages.



This page: First Draft Conceptual Reuse Framework, presented in June 2004. Opposite page: Revised Draft Conceptual Reuse Framework, presented in September 2004.

Active Recreation Areas

Sports Fields

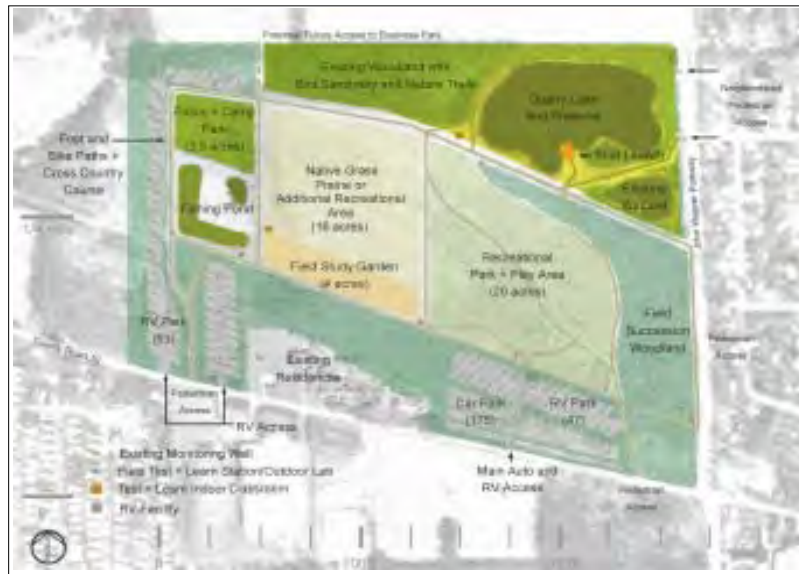
The Land Use Committee expressed an interest in using the site for recreational programs, in particular for sports fields. The reuse design framework sets aside approximately 20 acres for sports fields within the central portion of the site. This area would be served by a parking lot that is accessible from County Road 10. Cleveland Little League would like to use the Himco site for their new ball fields (an interest letter is included in Appendix D). If, due to the little league's presence, the community discovers a need for additional sports fields, the fields could potentially extend into the adjoining area to the west that is currently designated for the native grass prairie.

Biking and Walking Paths

The Himco site as it exists today offers a secluded and quiet area for walking and biking and is used by residents of Elkhart for such activities. The reuse design for the site extends these pathways and provides opportunities for residents to move throughout the site and experience all that the site has to offer from dense woodlands, wetlands, and prairie areas to active sports fields. Paths for biking and walking would be incorporated throughout the site, looping and connecting residential neighborhoods that exist beyond site boundaries and eventually connecting into paths within downtown Elkhart and along the river.

Cross Country Course

According to the Land Use Committee members, the high school in Elkhart needs a cross country course. The size of the Himco site, the somewhat rolling terrain, and the already existing walking trail make it an ideal location for cross country trails. A perimeter trail around the site would be 1.5 miles in length, half the distance of a typical 5k cross-country course (two loops around the site would equal one course distance).



Areas of Passive Recreation and Leisure (highlighted in yellow)



Fishing



Birding



Camping

Passive Recreation and Leisure Areas

Picnic Grounds and Camp Park

A 2.5-acre area on the northwestern portion of the site has been designated as a location for picnicking and camping. This area is far enough away from the main roads and access areas to feel secluded and removed from the city, yet is located along the main pedestrian loop and is located in close proximity to the westernmost RV Park.

L Shaped Fishing Pond

The small L shaped pond located on the western end of the site is ideally suited as a catch-and-release fishing pond. It would be easily accessible off the main pedestrian loop and could serve as an amenity to the picnic grounds and camp park. EPA considers the pond to be uncontaminated.

Bird Sanctuary with Wildlife Viewing Stations

A bird sanctuary was specifically requested by the Land Use Committee for the Himco site. Currently the site attracts a diverse amount of wildlife, with species including songbirds, raccoons, deer, rabbits, frogs, fish, geese, mallards, snakes, fox, and badgers. The northern area near Quarry Lake and the wetlands area could be a location for nature trails and wildlife viewing stations where children and adults could learn about and enjoy the range of wildlife at the site.

Quarry Lake Boat Launch

The size and location of Quarry Lake make it a wonderful resource at the Himco site. In addition to its birding opportunities, Quarry Lake could also provide an area for boating and fishing. A boat launch that is accessible off the main pedestrian loop would allow people to access the dock. If further developed, the boat launch could become a revenue generating activity for the Elkhart community.



Wetlands at the Himco site



Prairie at the Himco Site



Wooded Field at the Himco Site



Woodlands and Trails at the Himco site



Quarry Lake at the Himco site

Ecological Zones

The Himco site, as it exists today, includes areas of rich biodiversity and wildlife habitat set within high-quality woodland areas, wetlands, lakes and prairies. The various elements of the site reuse framework are intended to co-exist with these areas. The expectation is that a detailed ecological site investigation will be undertaken at a later date to ensure that site reuses do not negatively impact sensitive habitats. Furthermore, it is also possible that keeping the woodland and open field areas intact will help to diminish the effects of the groundwater contamination through natural attenuation.

To date, only initial ecological investigations were done at the Himco Superfund site. However, based upon these early studies, it's determined that the site is in good condition with a high diversity of species, without many of the invasive species typically found at former industrial sites. The opposite page shows ecological zones, including:

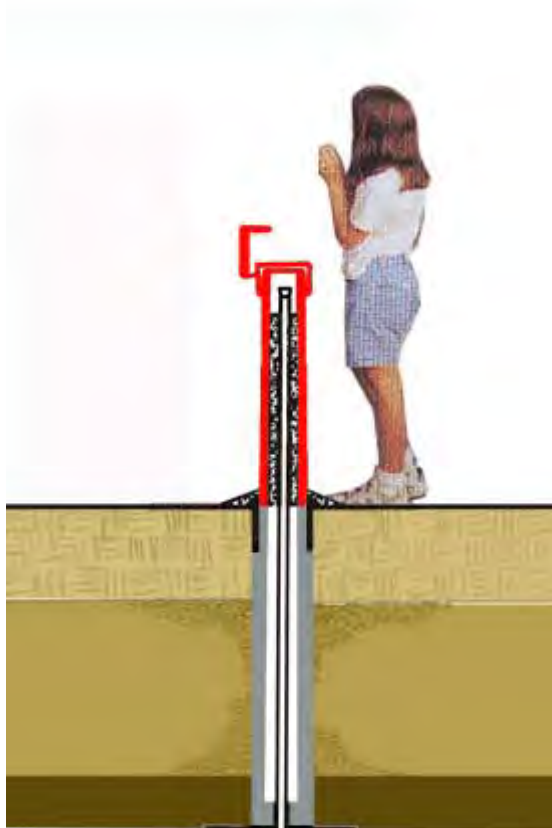
Prairie, or open fields: sassafras, sumac, eastern red cedar.

Open Wooded Fields (late field succession in transition to woodland): a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, including ten to twelve year old maples and ten to fifteen year old oaks. In addition, other tree species to be found include eastern red cedar, spruce, yellow and river birch, beech, willow, pine, cottonwood and dogwood, as well as a range of grasses and perennials.

Pocket Woodlands: cottonwoods that dominate the canopy layer with red maples in the understory.

Quarry Lake: the shoreline is well vegetated with no signs of major erosion or invasive species. Species around the lake include willows, cottonwoods, river or yellow birch.

Wetlands: initial investigations indicate few invasive species, such as phragmites or cattails.



Monitoring Well / Test + Learn Station



Wetlands Field Testing



Classroom Pavilion



Field Study

Environmental Education

The Land Use Committee considered environmental education a high priority in the Himco Dump site's reuse. The site's unique history and natural transformation from a landfill to an area of high ecological quality creates an unusual opportunity for educating youth and adults alike.

Field Study Garden

Incorporating a learning garden or field study area at the site would provide hands on opportunities for teaching, similar to the nearby Cooper Lab. The field study area could provide a wonderful opportunity to showcase remedial technologies that use natural systems to alleviate contamination, such as phytoremediation. Perhaps eventually, the area north of the site designated as an industrial/commercial park could attract bioengineering or environmental technology companies that could use the Himco site for research and development of innovative technologies. Alternatively, the Field Study Garden could provide a place for children to plant trees and gardens.

Field Test + Learn Stations and Indoor Classrooms

The Himco Superfund site's field study garden would provide an ideal location for environmental experiments like those conducted at the Cooper Lab. Two indoor facilities could be built at the site with easy access for students walking or riding their bikes from area schools. These facilities could have lab space and classrooms ideal for up to 40 people to gather at once. Outdoor pavilions or stations could supplement the indoor classrooms and be a location for taking samples collected at the garden for testing and experiments. Because the site is a former dump, it would provide excellent opportunities for remediation education. Monitoring wells could have stations for kids to view the changing chemistry of the site over time (see image opposite page).



"Green" RV Park

Himco RV Park

Many characteristics of the Himco Dump site make it an appealing location for an RV park, according to some members of the Land Use Committee. The wooded setting of the site creates a sense of quiet retreat from the urban congestion of the city. While the RV park itself would be isolated to specific areas of the site, surrounding areas would provide amenities for those who use the RV facility. Quarry Lake, with its proposed boat launch, could be a boating and swimming area for those staying in the RV park. The L-shaped pond could serve as a catch and release fishing area next to the campground to be utilized by individuals who arrive in RVs but prefer out of doors camping. Access to the Himco RV Park would be along County Road 10, easily accessible from nearby roads and freeways.

The Himco Reuse Framework shows the Himco RV Park with approximately 110 RV spaces and four facilities to provide support services and amenities. Standard amenities may include an open area alongside the parking sleeve for dining and gathering, infrastructure access, bathrooms, kitchens, or laundry rooms. At the Himco site, a rally facility (either a separate building or a larger room in the recreation facility) meant to attract RV camping organizations associated with a particular RV brand could be included. Such groups currently use the Elkhart County Fairgrounds, and the Himco site could serve as an alternative location.

Creating a “green” RV park and car park

The Himco Dump site is currently in woodland succession with areas of high biodiversity. If an RV park is incorporated into the existing site, it is strongly encouraged that the park not unnecessarily degrade the quality of the natural environment and habitat at the site. Sustainable features of the Himco RV park could include limiting pavement and utilizing porous paving or using crushed stone over a vegetative barrier in the parking sleeve area and parking lot area. Areas of paving could be reduced by keeping road widths and lot sizes to a minimum and clustering sites. Such a layout would reduce the amount of road required and help alleviate excessive infrastructure and its associated costs for construction and maintenance. Setting the RV sites into a continuous area of vegetation will help preserve movement corridors for animals and provide connected space for nature trails and public gathering. Utilizing natural drainage and topography that already exists at the site will help minimize changes in runoff volumes, rates, and water quality previously associated with the site. The design should place RV lots in areas of relatively low slope, and the site should be graded so that runoff will be slowed by semi-permeable paving or drain into a swale area. Incorporating vegetated swales along the sides of roads and lot spaces that have been planted with native grasses and forbes will help to convey, retain, infiltrate, and cleanse stormwater before it leaves the site. Furthermore, using native vegetation adapted to the area’s hydrologic conditions will improve runoff reduction and water quality benefits. Finally, providing energy efficient facilities that incorporate energy saving devices such as air dryers and shower timers in washrooms will help keep costs down and provide an example of responsible environmental stewardship. By incorporating sustainable practices into the RV park at Himco, users will have opportunities to learn about the unique ecology and feel a sense of stewardship to maintain these qualities of place.

Site Remedy and Reuse Implications

Presently, EPA has completed and finalized an amendment to the Record of Decision (ROD) that addresses the components that were not addressed in the original 1993 ROD for the site. The ROD Amendment has been signed by the Regional Administrator and negotiations with the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) over the consent order are currently underway. Once the consent order is agreed upon, it will be signed and the design of the project will be submitted to EPA for comment and approval.

When finalized, the site's remedy is expected to include:

- a landfill soil cover;
- a contingency plan for migrating landfill ground water;
- a landfill gas collection system;
- soil excavation and/or remediation of the Construction Debris Area (CDA); and
- partial extension of the municipal water supply to adjacent residential areas based on ground water monitoring.

Key remediation considerations that will have implications for the reuse of the Himco Dump Superfund site include:

Minimizing Negative Impacts to the Site's Existing Ecological Patterns:

The Himco Dump site could be considered to already be in ecological reuse. The site is currently in woodland succession with areas of rich ecological diversity. If new park programs are to be incorporated into the existing site, efforts should be made to assure they not unnecessarily and negatively impact the quality and diversity of the habitat at the site. Before further design development is undertaken, a natural resources inventory should be completed to identify significant natural features and functioning ecological networks to assure that competing land uses avoid locating in these particular locations as much as possible.

On-Site Buildings and Structures:

New buildings or structures located on-site may need to be built on construction pads, rather than relying on pilings for structural support, to ensure the protectiveness of the site's remedy. The design of new on-site buildings may also need to take indoor air quality standards into account and engineering

studies may be needed to determine if required infrastructure will impact the remedy in place.

Stormwater Management:

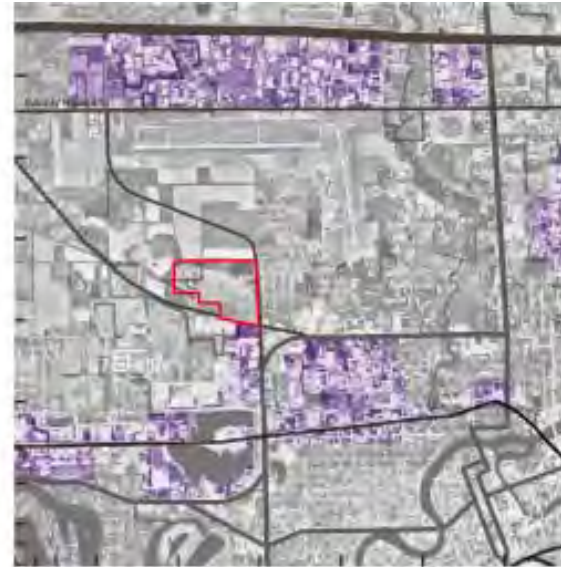
Reuse of the site will likely require stormwater management, including drainage and irrigation systems . Utilizing natural drainage and topography that already exists at the site will help minimize changes in runoff volumes, rates, and water quality currently associated with the site. Particular consideration should be given to stormwater management in more impervious areas such as the RV park.



Existing Conditions at the Himco Superfund site



Commercial Land Uses in Elkhart



Industrial Land Uses in Elkhart



Residential Land Uses in Elkhart



Parks and Recreational Land Uses in Elkhart

Site and Market Analysis

Ongoing analysis of the site's physical characteristics and land use and market conditions in the City of Elkhart and Elkhart County informed the development of the site's Conceptual Reuse Framework. The project's market and site analyses helped ensure that the Land Use Committee's identification of reuse guidelines, opportunities, and challenges were grounded in an understanding of the site and its local and regional surroundings.

Key findings included:

- The Himco Dump site is located partially in the northeastern portion of the City of Elkhart and partially in an unincorporated portion of Elkhart County. The portion of the site in the City of Elkhart is largely zoned for light manufacturing (M-1), with a small portion zoned for general manufacturing (M-2), which includes heavy industry. The site's zoning reflects historical land uses at the site; current community land use needs may dictate a change in this zoning.
- Portions of the site are owned by four different property owners: Bayer Corporation, CLD Corporation, the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, and an individual, Alonzo Kraft, Jr. Two site owners – Bayer Corporation and Alonzo Kraft, Jr. – have indicated interest in working with the City of Elkhart to consider land transfer and acquisition opportunities. Reuse of the site will require ongoing coordination with the site's current owners to identify potential land transfer opportunities.
- Industrial land uses at the site would likely be incompatible with surrounding residential land uses, would likely require significant infrastructure investments, and would likely not be compatible with the site's remediation.
- Residential land uses are the predominant land use in the city and surround the site to the east, south, and west. Accordingly, future land uses at the site will need to be integrated with these adjacent residential areas.
- The site is well-situated, with direct access to primary road networks in Elkhart, as well as nearby Indiana Toll Road 80/90, and is located in close proximity (two miles) to the city's downtown business district.
- Based on a review of city planning documents, realtor information and interviews, and Census data, the demand for different types of land use can be described as variable by type of land use, with limited commercial office and location-specific commercial retail, industrial, and residential growth.
- Significant amounts of land are available for commercial and industrial development – including the 400-acre Aeroplex Industrial Park and the 1,400-acre Elkhart East Business Community – as well as residential development in the City of Elkhart, surrounding townships, and Elkhart County. As a result, there appears to be minimal market demand for the industrial, commercial, or residential reuse of the Himco Dump Superfund site.
- The site could offer significant opportunities for new parks and recreational facilities, providing an amenity for city residents, adjacent neighborhoods, and visitors. The site as it exists today includes areas of rich ecological diversity and wildlife habitat set within high quality woodland areas, wetlands, lakes, and prairies.

The maps on the adjacent page highlight the Himco Dump Superfund site's central location and proximity to the city's existing land uses. Industrial land uses are highlighted in purple, commercial land uses are highlighted in red, residential land uses are highlighted in yellow, and existing city parks and recreational facilities are highlighted in green. The composite land use map on page 8 of this report overlaps the existing land uses in the City of Elkhart.

Key Reuse Considerations and Project Next Steps

1. *Institutionalize and sustain the community's reuse planning capacity for the Himco Dump site over the long-term.*

The reuse planning process for the Himco Dump site represents an important first step that will inform the development of the site's remedy and the site's eventual reuse. In the years to come, as EPA and IDEM work with the site's potentially responsible parties to remediate the site, the reuse planning process will need to focus on updating and implementing the project's reuse guidelines and Conceptual Reuse Framework, with the City of Elkhart helping to steward the site back into successful use.

The project's Land Use Committee recommends that, with Elkhart City Council serving as the convening authority, the Committee be reconvened at significant future decision points to manage the reuse planning process for the Himco Dump site. Once convened, the Committee will be able to pursue land transfer opportunities and available resources, update the project's reuse guidelines and Conceptual Reuse Framework, and coordinate with EPA and IDEM on an ongoing basis to ensure that the latest available site information is incorporated in the community's reuse planning process.

2. *Transfer the ownership of the Himco Dump site to the City of Elkhart or a specially designated public authority to facilitate the site's reuse.*

Bayer Corporation, CLD Corporation, the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, and an individual, Alonzo Kraft, Jr., currently own the Himco Dump site. The project's Land Use Committee recommends that the City of Elkhart or a specially designated public authority pursue ownership of the Himco Dump site. To date, two site owners—Bayer Corporation and Alonzo Kraft, Jr.—have indicated potential interest in transferring ownership of the site to the City of Elkhart. Public ownership of the site would qualify the City for state, federal, and private sector funding resources; allow the City to steward the site back into successful use; and enhance the City's capacity to guide the updating and implementation of the site's Conceptual Reuse Framework.

Transfer of ownership need not take place immediately. The process must allow adequate time for planning, and could likely be coordinated with the completion of the site's remediation. Potential site liability concerns have been addressed by the federal 2002 Brownfields Revitalization Act, which provides the City with blanket liability protection as a bona fide prospective purchaser.

3. *Prioritize opportunities for the community to engage with the Himco Dump site and, to the extent possible, phase the site's remediation so that portions of the site can be returned to use sooner rather than later.*

Land Use Committee members and community attendees at the project's September 2004 public meeting indicated strong interest in the remediation and reuse of the Himco Dump site in as timely a fashion as possible. The phased reuse of portions of the site as the site's remedy is implemented will provide opportunities for community residents to enjoy new community amenities and learn about the site's ongoing remediation. Educational materials could include wall panels, maps, and photographs highlighting the site's history, the status of the site's remediation, and potential future uses at the site.

4. *Recognize site's ecological richness and biodiversity and conduct an ecological site evaluation.*

As stated, the Himco Dump site as it exists today includes areas of rich ecological diversity and wildlife habitat set within high quality woodland areas, wetlands, lakes, and prairies. The various site reuses highlighted in the Conceptual Site Reuse Framework are intended to co-exist with these areas. At a later date, a detailed ecological site evaluation will need to be undertaken to ensure that site reuses do not negatively impact important sensitive habitats. Bayer Corporation, one of the site's owners and potentially responsible parties, has indicated a willingness to help fund an ecological evaluation at the site. Wildlife Habitat Council (see *Appendix B*), a non-profit organization based in Silver Spring, Maryland, has been briefed on the Himco Dump site and the reuse planning process and would be available as a resource to conduct an ecological evaluation at the site.

5. *Pursue local resources and develop local partnership opportunities.*

The City of Elkhart has indicated that significant existing local resources could help address construction and maintenance costs associated with the reuse of the Himco Dump site. Local resources include the Aeroplex Tax Increment Financing District, which encompasses the site (see map in *Appendix C*), bond funding; and existing funding resources identified by the city's Parks and Recreation Department. *Appendix A* identifies additional local, regional, and national resources that can support the site's reuse. City staff have also indicated that the City may be able to purchase residential properties located along the northern side of County Road 10 adjacent to the site, depending on residents' interest.

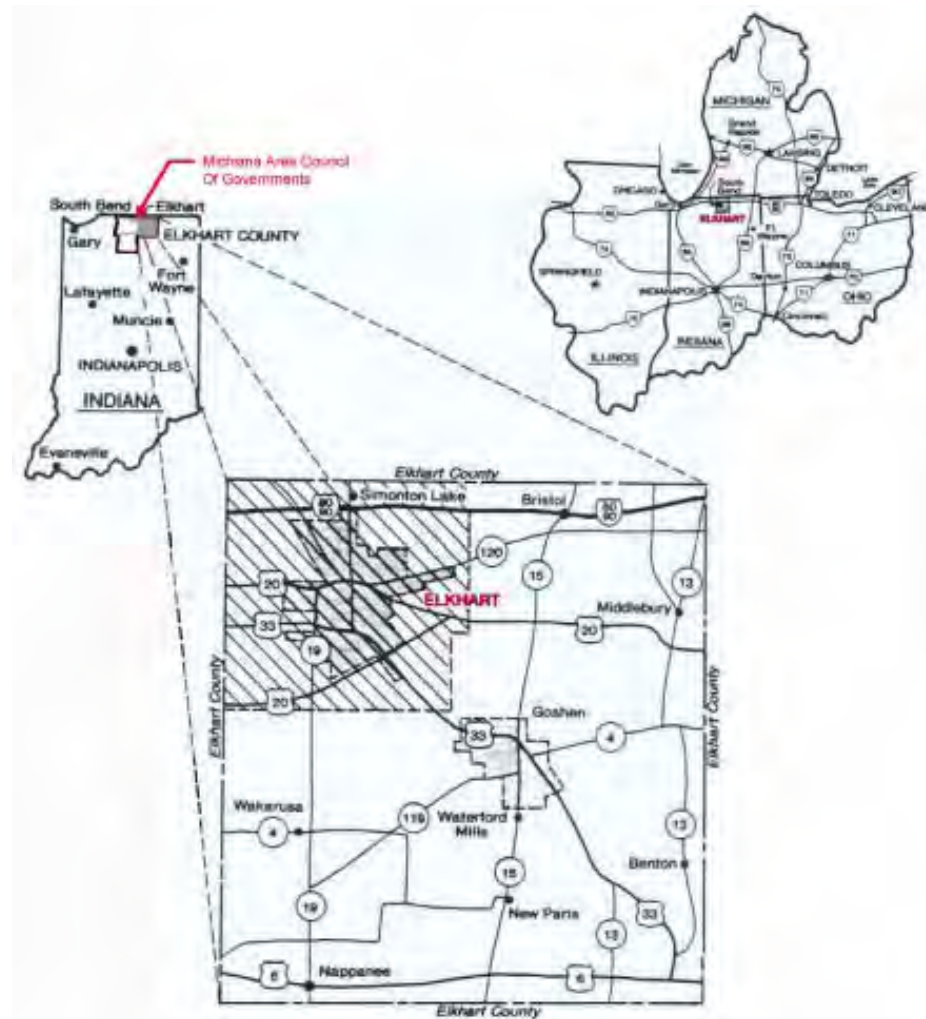
6. *Ensure active engagement among the community, EPA, and IDEM as the site's remedy is developed and implemented.*

In the months ahead, EPA and IDEM will be responsible for integrating the Committee's reuse guidelines and Conceptual Reuse Framework with the selection and design of the site's remedy. The potential for different future uses at the site depends on the agencies' innovative analyses and capacity to consider multiple remedial alternatives.

The project's Land Use Committee recommends the creation of a liaison communication link among the City of Elkhart, EPA, and IDEM to ensure ongoing information-sharing and community outreach. The communication link could take the form of conference calls, designated Committee contacts, email updates, or other means.

7. *Plan for the development of the portions of the Conceptual Reuse Framework that are located off-site.*

The Conceptual Reuse Framework highlights opportunities for pathways and trails that will connect the site with area road networks and neighborhoods. The Committee recommends that the community's ongoing reuse planning process include planning for the development of these off-site connections, ensuring that the connections will be in place when the site's remediation is completed.



Regional Context Map

Community Profile: Elkhart, Indiana and Surrounding Region

Prior to the arrival of white settlers in the Midwest in the late 1820s, the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pottawatomie Native American tribes originally inhabited the region and traded furs with French explorers. The City of Elkhart was founded in 1832 by Dr. Havilah Beardsley, who had purchased one square mile of land from a Pottawatomie Chief. Dr. Beardsley named the City of Elkhart after the “elk heart” shaped island at the confluence of the Elkhart and St. Joseph Rivers.

The Elkhart and St. Joseph Rivers provided the first main transportation routes into Elkhart and Elkhart County until railroads began serving the area in the 1850s. The city’s prominent location on the Michigan Southern & Northern Railroad, which transported freight and provided passenger service between Toledo and Chicago beginning in 1852, spurred sustained population growth in Elkhart during the mid- and late 1800s.

Lumbering and agriculture were the area’s first major industries. By 1849, approximately 40 sawmills, seven flouring mills, one oil mill, and one woolens manufacturing facility were located in the area. The City of Elkhart also developed as a center for business entrepreneurship, manufacturing operations, and technical innovation. In 1889, for example, Elkhart became the second city in the world with an electric streetcar system. By the late 1800s, the city had become a major producer of band instruments and pharmaceuticals. By 1938, eleven band instrument factories were in operation.

Over the past hundred years, the City of Elkhart and Elkhart County have both changed over time and retained a strong sense of community heritage. Elkhart County, for example, continues to sustain a strong agricultural sector – the county is the largest producer of dairy products in Indiana, with annual milk production at more than 279 million pounds. Seven companies produce band instruments for national and international markets. New local industries include recreational vehicle manufacturing, manufactured homes, and audio equipment and electronic component manufacturing. About half of all recreational vehicles produced in the United States are manufactured in Elkhart County.

Today, the City of Elkhart hosts vibrant neighborhoods, multiple commercial and industrial facilities, and a diverse range of small businesses in the city’s downtown commercial district. The city’s population has grown to 51,874, and residents enjoy access to a network of community parks, including Riverwalk Commons, the extensive redevelopment of a six-acre section of the city’s downtown district as a centrally located park and gathering space along the Elkhart River.

Site History

History

The Himco Dump Superfund site was used as a landfill site for commercial, industrial, medical waste, and general refuse between 1960 and 1976. The site was privately owned and operated by Himco Waste-Away Services, Inc. Prior to the company's landfill operations, the property was not being used and consisted of a mixture of wetlands and grasslands.

Site Ownership

During the landfill's operation, the site was privately owned and operated by an individual landowner, Charles H. Himes, Sr. Today, there are four site owners – Bayer Corporation, CLD Corporation, the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company, and an individual, Alonzo Kraft, Jr. – and approximately 70 potentially responsible parties (PRPs) at the site.

Contamination and Remediation

The Himco Dump site was listed on EPA's National Priorities List in February 1990 due to ground water contamination. Dumping activities at the site resulted in the contamination of the area's ground water, soil, and on-site materials, primarily construction debris. An estimated two-thirds of the waste in the landfill is calcium sulfate. Other waste accepted includes household and commercial refuse, construction and demolition debris, and industrial and medical waste. The landfill's design during operations did not include a liner, leachate collection, or a gas recovery system, which permitted contaminants to leak into the site's underlying aquifer. Ground water contaminants of concern include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and metals and inorganic materials, including aluminum, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, nickel, mercury, selenium, and zinc. Contaminants of concern in the site's soil in the Construction Debris Area (CDA) – a four-acre area comprising seven residential properties and one commercial property – include VOCs, SVOCs, and the metals antimony, arsenic, iron, lead, manganese, and thallium.

In 1984, following studies by the United States Geologic Survey and the Indiana State Board of Health,

EPA conducted additional site analyses and confirmed elevated contaminant levels in the ground water, soil, and on-site materials at the Himco Dump site. In May 1992, EPA initiated a Removal Action that removed 71 55-gallon drums containing VOCs. The remedy selected for the site in EPA's 1993 Record of Decision (ROD) included the construction of a composite landfill cap, institutional controls to limit land and ground water use, a landfill gas collection system, and ground water monitoring.

In April 2003, EPA proposed several changes to the site's original cleanup plan. Supplemental site investigations conducted between 1993 and 2003 indicated that the original landfill cap design needed to be redesigned prior to implementation. In addition, the original ROD did not actively address the contaminants of concern in the soil and ground water in the four-acre CDA and the ground water in a portion of the residential area to the east of the site. Excluding the CDA, the portions of the site surrounding the landfill were never contaminated.

Current Site Status

Presently, EPA has completed and finalized a ROD Amendment that addresses the components that were not addressed in the original ROD for the site. The ROD Amendment has been signed by the Regional Administrator and negotiations with the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) over the consent order are currently underway. Once the consent order is agreed upon, it will be signed and the design of the project will be submitted to EPA for comment and approval. The various components of the design are listed on page 22 of this report.

The Himco Dump Superfund Redevelopment Initiative Pilot Process

The Himco Dump Superfund Redevelopment Initiative Pilot Project was established as a seven-month, community-based reuse planning process. The process was managed by the project's Land Use Committee, a 19-member body that met three times and hosted a public meeting to share the project's findings with the larger community.

Funded by a pilot grant from EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative (SRI), the City of Elkhart's City Council served as the project's sponsor. The project's consultant team organized public outreach efforts; provided research, analysis, and design services; facilitated committee and public meetings; and developed and revised the project's site reuse framework.

This section of the report describes the project's structure and timeframe in greater detail.

The Land Use Committee

The Committee was created to represent the community's priorities and perspectives regarding potential future land uses at the Himco Dump Superfund site. The Committee also provided a forum for the community to learn about the site's contamination and remediation and, in turn, to provide EPA and IDEM with the community's guidance and reuse recommendations to inform the development of the site's remedy.

The Land Use Committee included a diverse range of interests. The Committee represented community characteristics such as age, race/ethnicity, and economic level. The following specific interest groups were also targeted:

- residents and property owners adjacent to the site;
- residents and property owners from across the City;
- site owners and potentially responsible parties;
- local business interests;
- local government officials; and
- local community organizations, including the Elkhart Environmental Center.

The project's structure included resource members that could provide expertise but did not have a stake in the project's outcome and were not involved in determining the Committee's reuse recommendations. Project resource members included representatives from EPA Region 5 and the Indiana Department of the Environmental Management.

Following design of the Committee's structure, participation goals were developed for potential Committee members. In order to serve as a member of the Committee, potential members were asked to be willing and available to:

- Participate in three Committee meetings and one community meeting over the course of the seventh-month process;
- Represent the interests of the City as a whole rather than any single specific interest; and
- Consider a wide range of potential uses for the site.

During the first Committee meeting in April 2004, the project's consultant team worked with the Committee to clarify the group's roles and responsibilities. The Committee revisited these roles and responsibilities throughout the project; these served as guidance for the Committee's discussions and decision-making:

- Listening to the local community throughout the process and incorporating its perspectives into the Committee's discussions;
- Learning about the Superfund program, reuse opportunities, and the Himco Dump NPL site;
- Providing City of Elkhart, US EPA, and IDEM with future land use recommendation(s); and
- Serving as ambassadors and information resources for the community.

The Land Use Committee also worked with the project's consulting team during the project's first two Committee meetings to establish ground rules and a decision-making structure for the Committee's discussions. Ground rules identified by the Committee include:

- Committee discussions should be an open, friendly process in which different opinions are welcome and respected;
- ~~should be explained and~~ Clear, understandable language should be used in Committee discussions. Any time an acronym is used, it should be explained;
- The project should be an interactive process that reaches into the community to provide information and to receive input.

The project was established as a consensus-based process, with Committee members agreeing to work together to develop reuse recommendations for the Himco Dump Superfund site. If full agreement was not possible, Committee members determined that an accurate description of group preferences, along with the pros and cons of various options and areas of agreement and disagreement, would be reported to the City of Elkhart, EPA, and IDEM.

Conclusions: Future Roles and Responsibilities

In this project report, the project's Land Use Committee has presented EPA, IDEM, and Elkhart City Council with its reuse recommendations for the Himco Dump Superfund Redevelopment Initiative Pilot Project.

Beyond the publication of this report, the Committee intends that EPA and IDEM incorporate its reuse recommendations into the evaluation and selection of the site's remedy. The Committee recognizes that EPA and IDEM's analysis of site data is ongoing, that additional information about the site's contamination is forthcoming, and that this information could impact the types of land uses allowed at the site in the future. In this case, the Committee requests that EPA and IDEM report back to the City and the community to discuss potential implications and updated approaches to facilitate the reuse of the Himco Dump site.

The Committee also requests that EPA and IDEM continue to work closely with the City of Elkhart and community residents in the future to address community concerns and work with the community to clean up the Himco Dump Superfund site and return the site to successful use. In the months ahead, EPA and IDEM will be responsible for integrating the Committee's reuse guidelines and Conceptual Reuse Framework with the selection and design of the site's remedy. The potential for different future uses at the site depends on the agencies' innovative analyses and capacity to consider multiple remedial alternatives.

The Committee also intends that Elkhart City Council endorse and incorporate its research and reuse recommendations into future City planning efforts and documents, including the City's Comprehensive Plan and zoning ordinance, and serve as the convening authority for ongoing reuse planning efforts. The Committee requests that the City continue to work closely with community residents, EPA, and IDEM to ensure that the Himco Dump Superfund site is cleaned up and returned to successful use.

Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A: Resources

The project's consultant team has identified a range of public and private sector resources that can provide funding, technical assistance, and training to help facilitate the implementation of the reuse framework developed for the Himco Dump Superfund site. This appendix lists the resources available to help the community return the site to successful use as a community resource.

Resource Conservation and Recreation

Federal-Level:

- **Recreational Trails Program**

The U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

(administered by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources' Division of Outdoor Recreation)

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration provides matching funds to states to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both motorized and non-motorized recreational trail users. Examples of trail uses include hiking, bicycling, in-line skating, equestrian use, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, off-road motorcycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, four-wheel driving, or off-road motorized vehicle use. In Indiana, the Department of Natural Resources administers the program and develops its own procedures to solicit and select projects for funding.

U.S Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration

Division of Outdoor Recreation
Indiana Department of Natural
Resources

402 West Washington Street, Room 271
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2782
[www.state.in.us/dnr/outdoor/grants/
rtp.html](http://www.state.in.us/dnr/outdoor/grants/rtp.html)

Contact:

Bob Bronson
T: 317-232-4070
F: 317-233-4648

- **Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program**

National Park Service

The National Park Service's Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program works with community groups and local and state governments to conserve rivers, preserve open space, and develop trails and greenways. Technical assistance, provided by the program's national network of 90 conservation and recreational-planning professionals, includes assessing resources, developing concept plans, identifying potential sources of funding, and providing conservation and recreation information. The program is administered on a regional basis.

National Park Service

National Park Service
2179 Everett Road
Peninsula, OH 44264
[www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/
contactus/cu_offices.html](http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/contactus/cu_offices.html)

Contact:
Paul Labovitz
Rivers, Trails, & Conservation Assistance
T: 330-657-2950
F: 330-657-2950
paul_labovitz@nps.gov

- **Land & Water Conservation Fund**

National Park Service

The Land & Water Conservation Fund provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States. Any unit of government, including Native American tribes, school districts, or any combination of units in which authority is legally constituted to provide recreation, is eligible.

National Park Service

Division of Outdoor Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
402 West Washington
Indianapolis, IN 46204
[www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/
index.html](http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/index.html)

Contact:
Bob Bronson
T: 317-232-4070
F: 317-233-4648

- **Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program**
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners who voluntarily restore wetlands and other fish and wildlife habitat on their land. It encourages funding from other organizations to help complete projects. Private landowners, often in partnerships with conservation groups and government agencies, are eligible for assistance. Landowners must sign an agreement to retain the restoration projects for at least 10 years, but otherwise maintain full control of their land.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

620 South Walker Street
Bloomington, IN 47403-2121
partners.fws.gov

Contact:
Jeffrey Kiefer
State Coordinator
T: 812-334-4621 ext. 212
F: 812-334-4273

- **Resource Conservation & Development Program (RC&D)**
U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service

The RC&D Program aims to accelerate the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources, as well as improve the general level of economic activity and standard of living in designated RC&D areas. The program works to enhance the capability of state, tribal, and local units of government, as well as local nonprofit organizations in rural areas to plan, develop, and carry out programs for resource conservation and development. Current program objectives focus on improvements in quality of life through natural resources conservation, sustainable community development, prudent resource use, and the management of natural resources. RC&D areas are locally sponsored regions designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for RC&D technical and financial assistance program funds. The City of Elkhart is located in the Wood-Land-Lakes RC&D Area.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service

1220N 200W, Ste J
Angola, IN 46703-9171
[www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/RC&D/
RC&Dhomepage.html](http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/RC&D/RC&Dhomepage.html)

Contact:
John Poenisch
T: 317-290-3200 ext. 357
john.poenisch@in.usda.gov

- **Wildlife Habitats Incentive Program**

U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service

The Wildlife Habitats Incentive Program (WHIP) is a voluntary program designed to provide technical and financial assistance to landowners for the establishment and improvement of fish and wildlife habitat. Ranking criteria are used to select applicants with conservation plans that will create, enhance or protect wildlife. Applications are accepted through a continuous sign-up process.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation
Service**

1220N 200W, Ste J
Angola, IN 46703-9171
[www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/
whip.html](http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/whip/whip.html)

Contact:
John Poenisch
T: 317-290-3200 ext. 357
john.poenisch@in.usda.gov

- **Land & Water Conservation Fund**

National Park Service

(administered by Indiana Department of Natural Resources' Division of Outdoor Recreation)

The Land & Water Conservation Fund provides matching grants to states and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The program is intended to create and maintain a nationwide legacy of high quality recreation areas and facilities and to stimulate non-federal investments in the protection and maintenance of recreation resources across the United States. Any unit of government, including Native American tribes, school districts or any combination of units in which authority is legally constituted to provide recreation is eligible. Local units of government, school districts and local authorities must have a Department of Natural Resources-approved community recreation plan to be eligible.

National Park Service

402 West Washington Street, Rm. W271
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2212
[www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/
index.html](http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/index.html)

Contact:
Bob Bronson
Grant Section Chief
Division of Outdoor Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
T: 317-232-4070
F: 317-233-4648

State-Level:

- **Hometown Indiana Grant Program**
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources Hometown Indiana Grant Program is a state matching assistance program that provides grants for 50 percent of the costs for the acquisition and/or development of recreation sites and facilities, historic preservation, and urban forestry. Grant applications for the park and recreation category may consist of land acquisition and/or facility construction or renovation. Eligible types of development include natural areas, interpretive facilities, linear greenways and trails, recreation centers, nature centers, and camping and support facilities. Both indoor and outdoor recreation facilities are eligible for HI funding assistance.

To be eligible for the park and recreation category, a locality must be a municipal corporation as defined by Indiana Code, and have a IDNR Division of Outdoor Recreation-approved five year park and recreation master plan, or a comprehensive plan which includes parks and recreation development. Grant applicants may request amounts ranging from a minimum of \$10,000 up to a maximum of \$200,000. The local funding match may consist of budget appropriations; bond issues; loans; private donations of equipment, materials, land, and cash; and for account contributions of equipment and labor. Grant funds are not available for the 2003-2004 program cycle, but may be available beginning in 2005.

- **Urban Forest Conservation Grants**
Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)

The Department of Natural Resources Division of Forestry's Urban Forest Conservation (UFC) Grants are intended to help communities develop long term programs to manage their urban forests. Grantees may conduct any project that helps to improve and protect trees and other associated natural resources in urban areas. Community projects that target program development, planning and education are emphasized. Projects funded in the past include activities such as conducting tree inventories, developing tree maintenance and planting plans, writing tree ordinances, conducting programs to train municipal employees and the public, purchase or development of publications, books and videos, hiring consultants or city foresters, etc. Certified Tree Cities may spend up to 20% of the grant funds on demonstration tree planting projects. Local municipalities, not-for-profit organizations and state agencies are eligible to apply for \$2,000 to \$20,000. Grant applications must be postmarked by November 5, 2004. Applicants will be evaluated and ranked by the Division of Forestry and will be notified by January 5, 2005 as to the status of their application. Projects funded by the grants may plan for start up in early spring of 2005.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

402 West Washington Street, Rm. W271
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2212

www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/lwcf/index.html

Contact:

Bob Bronson
Grant Section Chief
Division of Outdoor Recreation
Department of Natural Resources
T: 317-232-4070
F: 317-233-4648

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

6515 82nd Street, Suite 204
Indianapolis, IN 46250

www.state.in.us/dnr/forestry/news/urbangrants.html

Contact:

Pam Louks
State Coordinator, Division of Forestry
T: 317-915-9390

- **Lake and River Enhancement Program**
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

The Division of Soil Conservation's Lake and River Enhancement Program (LARE) was developed to ensure the continued viability of public-access lakes and streams. The program's goal is to utilize a watershed approach to reduce non-point source sediment and nutrient pollution of Indiana's and adjacent states' surface waters to a level that meets or surpasses state water quality standards. To accomplish this goal, the Division provides technical and financial assistance for qualifying projects.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Division of Soil Conservation
402 West Washington Street, W-265
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2782
www.in.gov/dnr/soilcons/programs/lare.html

Contact:
T: 317-233-3870
F: 317-233-3882

- **Recreational Trails Program Grants**
Indiana Department of Natural Resources

The Recreational Trails Program is a matching assistance program that provides funding for the acquisition and/or development of multi-use recreational trail projects. Both motorized and non-motorized projects may qualify for assistance. The assistance program is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). All units of government and agencies incorporated as not-for-profit corporations are eligible to participate.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

402 West Washington Street, Room 271
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2782
www.in.gov/dnr/outdoor/grants/lwcf.html

Contact:
Bob Bronson
T: 317-232-4070
F: 317-233-4648

Private Foundations/ Trusts

- **Bricks and Mortar Grant Program**
The Kresge Foundation

The Kresge Foundation is an independent, private foundation founded in 1924 by the S.S. Kresge Company, more widely known as Kmart. The foundation has several grantmaking programs and initiatives for nonprofit organizations. The foundation focuses on capital programs and giving to organizations for facility construction or improvement. The “Bricks and Mortar” program offers financial support for building facilities and challenges private giving. Projects that may receive funding include the construction of facilities, renovation of facilities, purchase of major equipment or an integrated system at a cost of at least \$300,000, and the purchase of real estate. The foundation predominantly provides high dollar grants (over \$750,000). Governmental agencies can apply for funding in order to purchase real estate. However, the likelihood of a locality receiving funding is lower than that of a nonprofit organization.

- **Sustainable Development Program**
Rockefeller Brothers Fund

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund promotes social change that contributes to a more just, sustainable, and peaceful world. Through its grantmaking, the Fund supports efforts to expand knowledge, clarify values and critical choices, nurture creative expression, and shape public policy. The Fund’s programs are intended to develop leaders, strengthen institutions, engage citizens, build community, and foster partnerships that include government, business, and civil society. Respect for cultural diversity and ecological integrity pervades the Fund’s activities.

The Kresge Foundation

3215 W. Big Beaver Road
P.O. Box 3151
Troy, MI 48007-3151
www.kresge.org

Contact::

T: 248-643-9630
F: 248-643-0588

Rockefeller Brothers Fund

437 Madison Avenue
37th Floor
New York, NY 10022-7001
www.rbf.org

Contact:

T: 212-812-4200
F: 212-812-4299
info@rbf.org

- **Golden Eagle Environmental Grant**
Indianapolis Power & Light Company (IPL)

Indianapolis Power & Light Company's Golden Eagle Environmental Grant program provides funds to projects that preserve, protect, enhance or restore environmental and biological resources throughout the State of Indiana. The grant program is administered by the Indian Park & Recreation Association and is open to any unit of local or state government, as well as any legally constituted not-for-profit agencies or organizations. Environmental improvement or environmental restoration projects or projects that produce a tangible end product or measurable results will be given highest priority. All projects should include appropriate access to the general public. Grant rewards are for a maximum of \$10,000. Grant applications will be evaluated based on environmental impact, general project quality, public impact, use of other community resources, creativity and transferability, and cost/benefit ratio.

- **Efroymson Fund**
Central Indiana Community Foundation (CICF)

The Central Indiana Community Foundation's Efroymson Fund is a donor-advised fund established with the following interests: natural environment; welfare of the disadvantaged; historic preservation; and the well-being of the Jewish-people. The purpose of the Efroymson Fund's natural environment grants is to preserve biological diversity, primarily through habitat preservation. Support is directed to organizations that enable the public to enjoy the natural environment, primarily through greenways, trails, and nature preserves. In 2003, grants ranged from \$10,000 to \$40,000, with the average grant being \$20,000. Grant funds are available to 501(c)(3) charitable organizations and governmental agencies. Organizations interested in applying for a grant from the Efroymson Fund must first submit an application, which can be obtained by contacting CICF. All requests for support should be directed to the Efroymson Fund through CICF. Project proposals are reviewed in March and October of each year.

Indianapolis Power & Light Company

P.O. Box 126
Mexico, IN 46958
www.ipalco.com/ABOUTIPALCO/Environment/Golden_Eagle/Golden_Eagle_Application.html

Contact:
Suzanne Mathis
Indiana Parks & Recreation Association
T: 888-495-8426
F: 317-985-3247

Central Indiana Community Foundation

6515 82nd Street, Suite 204
Indianapolis, IN 46250
www.cicf.org/NFPResources/PDF/Grantseeker_Guide.pdf

Contact:
Operations Center
Efroymson Fund
T: 317-634-2423
F: 317-684-0943

- **Outdoor Recreation / Nature Preserve Assistance**
Indiana Heritage Trust

Project types eligible for funding under the Indiana Heritage Trust include the acquisition of property for new and existing state parks, state forests, nature preserves, fish and wildlife areas, and outdoor recreation, historic, or archaeological sites. Indiana Heritage Trust funds may not be used for construction of structures, removal or remediation of hazardous substances, or wastewater treatment. Restoration, renovation, or repair of historic structures is also ineligible. Expenditure of money from the discretionary fund requires matching funds. For every \$3 from the discretionary fund, there must be at least \$1 in matching money or value from nonstate sources.

- **Additional Community Foundation Resources**

There are many smaller community foundations in Indiana that could be potential resources for the City of Elkhart. A list of these foundations and their initiatives can be found at www.indianagrantsmakers.org. The Council on Foundations also offers lists of resources available on their website at www.cof.org/Locator/index.cfm?crumb=2.

Non-Governmental Organizations

- **US Soccer Foundation Grants Program**
United States Soccer Foundation

The Mission of the US Soccer Foundation is to enhance, assist, and grow the sport of soccer. The Foundation's core program is the administration of its annual Grants process. Having just completed its ninth year, the Grants Program has awarded over \$17 million in cash and equipment to more than 265 grantees nationwide. Grantees cover the entire spectrum of soccer organizations, from small rural clubs looking to start a soccer program to the national programs of the US Soccer Federation, the National Governing Body for the sport of soccer in the United States. The Foundation's Grants Program is open to anyone with a soccer-specific program or a project that benefits a non-for-profit recreational purpose.

The Indiana Heritage Trust
402 W. Washington Street, W256
Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.in.gov/dnr/heritage

Contact:
Eric Myers
(317) 233-1002
emyers@dnr.state.in.us

United States Soccer Foundation

1050 17th Street, NW
Suite 210
Washington, DC 20036
www.ussoccerfoundation.org

Contact:
Karen Irish
Manager, Proactive Initiatives
kci@ussoccerfoundation.org
T: 202-872-6656
F: 202-872-6655

- **Environmental Program**
Georgia Pacific Foundation

The Georgia Pacific Foundation's Environment Program works to promote environmental stewardship and awareness by funding non-profit organizations that focus on resource conservation, parks/nature trails/recreation areas, and environmental education. Grant applications are accepted between January 1 and October 31 of each year.

Georgia Pacific Foundation

133 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30303
[www.gp.com/center/community/
environment.html](http://www.gp.com/center/community/environment.html)

Contact

Curley M. Dossman, Jr.
President, Georgia-Pacific Foundation
T: 404-652-4182
F: 404-749-2754

- **FishAmerica Restoration Grants**
American Sportfishing Association (ASA)

The ASA's FishAmerica Foundation funds projects that restore marine, estuarine, and riparian habitats that benefit sportfish and involve community participation through an educational or volunteer component tied to the restoration activities. While the ASA's grants focus primarily on marine habitat restoration, proposals for freshwater projects are accepted on a rolling basis and are reviewed year-round. Conservation Projects are funded several times per year.

American Sportfishing Association

225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 420
Alexandria, VA 22314
[www.asafishing.org/content/conserva-
tion/fishamerica/faf_grant.cfm](http://www.asafishing.org/content/conservation/fishamerica/faf_grant.cfm)

Contact:

Johanna Laderman
Managing Director
T: 703-519-9691
F: 703-519-1872

- **Environmental Grants**

Ben & Jerry's Foundation

The Ben & Jerry's Foundation provides grants to non-profit organizations that seek to institute environmental or institutional change, foster new ways of thinking, address the root cause of social and environmental problems, as well as help ameliorate an unjust or destructive situation by empowering constituents. Grants of \$1,001 to \$15,000 are rewarded to non-profit organizations three times per year. Letters of intent may be submitted at any time and are reviewed on an ongoing basis, but should be received no later than ten weeks prior to a desired full proposal cycle deadline. If an application is chosen for further consideration, deadlines to submit a full proposal are: March 1, July 1, and November 1.

Ben & Jerry's Foundation

30 Community Drive
South Burlington, VT 05403
www.benjerry.com/foundation/index.html

Contact:

Lisa Pendelino
T: 802-846-1500

- **Environmental Grants**

Public Welfare Foundation

The Public Welfare Foundation's Environment Program provides funds to nonprofit programs that work on environmental challenges, especially in communities where there are the least resources to respond. The Environment Program also provides funds to nonprofit programs that provide technical assistance to grassroots or local efforts, advocacy efforts that increase the participation of affected communities in policy decisions concerning health and the environment, and programs that promote sustainable development. Grant applications begin with a letter of inquiry and may be submitted for review on a rolling basis throughout the year.

Public Welfare Foundation

1200 U Street NW
Washington, DC 20009-4443
www.publicwelfare.org/grants/environment.asp

Contact:

Midge Taylor
Program Officer
T: 202-965-1800
F: 202-265-8851

- **Environmental Programs**

- The Conservation Fund*

The Conservation Fund helps local, state, and federal agencies and nonprofit organizations acquire property from willing sellers to protect open space, wildlife habitat, public recreation areas, river corridors, and historic places. The fund also offers land advisory services, applying principles of sustainable development to real estate projects with sensitive ecological, visual, and historical resources. Additionally, the fund works to enhance, restore, and protect the nation's land and water resources through mitigation services that range from planning and negotiation to acquisition and implementation. The fund also provides services in natural resource damage mitigation, habitat/species mitigation, and wetland mitigation.

The Conservation Fund

1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1120
Arlington, VA 22209-2156
www.conservationfund.org

Contact:

Douglas R. Horne
Director, Land Advisory Services
T: 703-525-6300
F: 703-525-4610

- **Environmental Grant**

- Unity Avenue Foundation*

The Unity Avenue Foundation provides grants for specific projects that foster responsible, long-term human interaction with the natural environment, particularly those projects that can be replicated or adapted for broad application. Grant rewards are a minimum of \$5,000. A one-page proposal summary must be received by the second Friday in January each year. Full proposals for selected projects are due by March 15.

Unity Avenue Foundation

342 Fifth Ave N.
Bayport, MN 55003-1201
www.scenicriver.org/ua/index.html

Contact:

Sarah Andersen
Grants Consultant
T: 651-439-1557
F: 651-439-9480

- **Bicycle and Pedestrian Planning Technical Assistance**
National Center for Bicycling and Walking (NCBW)

The National Center for Bicycling and Walking provides information, training, and education on bicycle and pedestrian related issues, including facility planning, design, and engineering, public health and physical activity, and education and safety research and programs; effective advocacy techniques; and trails and greenway development. Additionally, the NCBW hosts the annual Pro Bike/Pro Walk Conference. Contact the National Center for Bicycling & Walking at info@bikewalk.org for further information about the Conference.

Economic Development Resources

Federal-Level:

- **Local Technical Assistance Program**
U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration

The Local Technical Assistance Program works to fill the knowledge and information gaps that may prevent leaders in the public and nonprofit sectors of local communities from making optimal decisions on local economic development issues. Grants often support feasibility studies on potential economic development projects, such as industrial or business incubators. The program is flexible; some communities and regional organizations have used Local Technical Assistance grants to develop revitalization plans, to prepare tourism development strategies, and sponsor economic development conferences or seminars. Eligible applicants include economic development districts, states, cities, or other political subdivisions of a state. EDA program and application questions should be directed to Robert Hickey. Local planning and coordination for EDA resources in the region is handled by the Michiana Area Council of Governments (MACOG), which includes a representative from the City of Elkhart. Contact Erin LaCourt, MACOG's Director of Economic Development, at (574) 674-8894.

National Center for Bicycling and Walking

1506 21st Street NW, Suite 200
Washington, DC 20036
www.bikewalk.org

Contact:
Bill Wilkinson
Executive Director
T: 202-463-6622
F: 202-463-6625
bill@bikewalk.org

U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Agency

Federal Building, Room 740
200 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215
www.osec.doc.gov/eda

Contact:
Robert Hickey
Economic Development Representative
T: 800-686-2603
F: 614-469-7315

- **Short Term Planning Grants**

U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration

Short Term Planning Grants provide support for significant new economic development planning, policymaking and implementation efforts including economic analysis, definition of economic development goals, determination of project opportunities, and the formulation and implementation of development programs that include systematic efforts to generate employment opportunities, reduce unemployment, and increase incomes. Eligible activities include the preparation and maintenance of a comprehensive economic development planning process, coordination of planning efforts, development of institutional capacity, diversification of the local economic base, and the implementation of programs and projects designed to create permanent jobs and increase incomes.

State-Level:

- **Neighborhood Assistance Program Incentives**

Indian Department of Commerce

The Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP) offers \$2.5 million in tax credits annually for distribution by not-for-profit corporations to build public-private partnerships for neighborhood-based programs and projects in economically disadvantaged areas. The program is designed to benefit targeted populations in socioeconomic distress within these areas. Successful utilization of the Neighborhood Assistance Program requires marketing and fundraising abilities on the part of the grantee.

**U.S. Department of Commerce
Economic Development Agency**

Federal Building, Room 740
200 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215
www.osec.doc.gov/eda

Contact:

Robert Hickey
Economic Development Representative
T: 800-686-2603
F: 614-469-7315

**Indiana Development Finance
Authority**

One North Capitol, Suite 900
Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.in.gov/idfa/programs/cap.html

Contact:

Cindy S. Pierson
T: 317-233-4332
F: 317-232-6786

- **Community Development Action Grants**
Indian Department of Commerce

The purpose of the Community Development Action Grant (CDAG) is to expand administrative capacity and program development for organizations whose missions include economic development. Investment will be prioritized toward organizations whose focus are areas of economic disadvantage/distress. The following entities are eligible applicants for the Community Development Action Grant: Urban Enterprise Association; Economic Development Commission; Not-for-profit corporation established under state law whose primary purpose is the promotion of industrial or business development in Indiana, the retention or expansion of Indiana businesses, or the development of entrepreneurial activities in Indiana; Regional Planning Commission; Other similar organizations whose purposes include economic development. Eligible applicants may use CDAG funds to offset expenses for salaries, office and other facilities, strategic plan development, and professional services.

Indiana Development Finance Authority

One North Capitol, Suite 900
Indianapolis, IN 46204
www.in.gov/idfa/programs/cap.html

Contact:
Cindy S. Pierson
T: 317-233-4332
F: 317-232-6786

Nongovernmental Organizations

- **Community/Economic Development Assistance**
National Center for Small Communities (NCSC)

The National Center for Small Communities is a national nonprofit organization focused on serving the leaders of America's smaller communities. The NCSC's mission is to provide local elected officials with tools to govern effectively and the skills to expand local economies, protect natural resources, and preserve community character. The NCSC offers answers and how-to assistance on such issues as community capacity-building, economic development, environmental planning and regulatory compliance, local government management, financing and budget, grassroots fundraising, and technology.

National Center for Small Communities

444 North Capitol Street NW, Suite 397
Washington, DC 20001-1202
www.natat.org/ncsc

Contact:
Nancy Stark
Director, Community & Economic Development
T: 202-624-3550
F: 202-624-3554

- **Sustainable Communities Program**

Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation

The Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation's Sustainable Communities Program works to support communities that are environmentally sound, economically vibrant, and socially just. Program priorities include supporting initiatives that connect the environment with community economic development using an inclusive and democratic decision-making process, as well as facilitating networking and raising the visibility of organizations working on sustainable community initiatives. Letters of inquiry can be submitted anytime during the year and are reviewed on a continuous basis.

Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation

6 East 39th Street, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10016

www.noyes.org/admin/sc.html

Contact:

Victor De Luca

Grant Manager

T: 212-684-6577

F: 212-689-6549

Appendix B: Wildlife Habitat Council Background Information

As mentioned in the report's recommendations section, the Himco Dump site as it exists today includes areas of rich ecological diversity and wildlife habitat set within high quality woodland areas, wetlands, lakes, and prairies. The various site reuses highlighted in the Conceptual Site Reuse Framework are intended to co-exist with these areas. At a later date, a detailed ecological site evaluation will need to be undertaken to ensure that site reuses do not negatively impact important sensitive habitats. Wildlife Habitat Council, a non-profit organization based in Silver Spring, Maryland, has been briefed on the Himco Dump site and the reuse planning process and is available as a resource to conduct an ecological evaluation at the site.

The Wildlife Habitat Council (WHC) is a nonprofit, nonlobbying 501(c)(3) group of corporations, conservation organizations, and individuals dedicated to protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat. Created in 1988, WHC helps large landowners manage their unused lands in an ecologically sensitive manner for the benefit of wildlife. WHC also works to broaden understanding of wildlife values. Over 120 companies are WHC members as are two dozen conservation organizations, plus many supporters and contributors. Over two million acres in 48 states, Puerto Rico, and fifteen other countries are managed for wildlife through WHC-assisted projects.

Habitat projects on these lands are cooperative efforts between companies and local governments, employees, community members, local conservation groups, and local, state, and federal agencies. Among many honors, WHC has received Presidential recognition for its unique role in building partnerships, and in 1994, won the Chevron-Times Mirror Magazines Conservation Award. Just recently, WHC was recognized in the nonprofit category at the Virginia Environmental Stewardship Awards for undertaking initiatives to restore and enhance natural resources.

The Three Rivers Habitat Partnership, a *Waterways for Wildlife* regional project of WHC, was awarded a prestigious 2002 Governor's Award for Watershed Stewardship by Pennsylvania Governor Mark Schweiker and PA Department of Environmental Protection Secretary David E. Hess. The Wildlife Habitat Council's main office is located in Silver Spring, MD, with regional offices located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Detroit, Michigan, La Porte, Texas, and Hammond, Indiana.

During the reuse planning process, WHC's Hammond office has indicated its availability to assist with an ecological evaluation of the Himco Dump site. WHC's Hammond office is currently focused on a three-year program to assist corporations, municipalities, businesses, and other groups in their efforts to restore unused lands or brownfields into new uses and open green space to promote a sustainable northwest Indiana and southeast Chicago region.

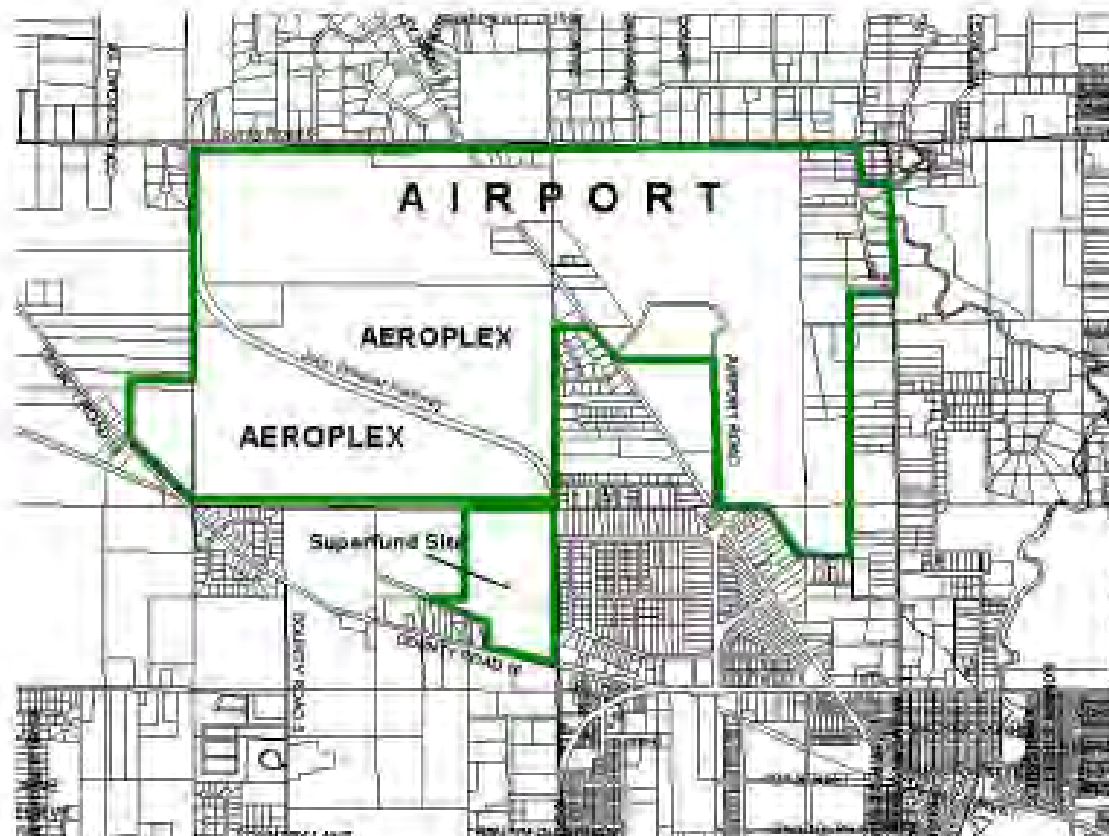
For further information about Wildlife Habitat Council, please contact:

Daniel Goldfarb, Manager
Wildlife Habitat Council
Northwest Indiana Office
5253 Hohman Ave.
Hammond, IN 46320
Telephone: (219) 937-9640



Existing Wetlands at the Himco Site

Aeroplex Tax Increment Financing (TIF) District



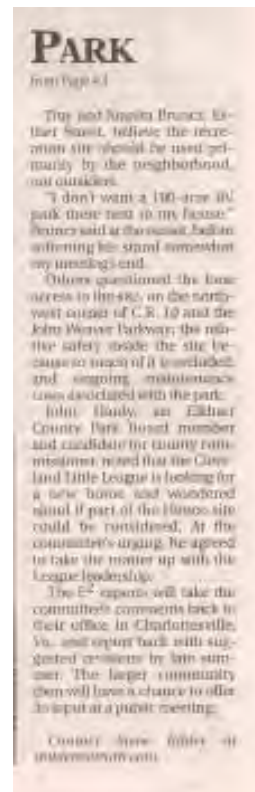
Appendix D: Cleveland Park Little League Letter of Interest



Appendix E: Project Newspaper Coverage



Left: *The Truth*, Sunday, August 29, 2004;
Right: *The Truth*, Thursday, June 24, 2004;
Bottom right: *The Truth*, Thursday, September 2, 2004



Appendix F: List of Project-Related Acronyms

AR - (*Administrative Record*): List of all EPA documents used to develop a response action for a Superfund site. The AR culminates in the record of decision for remedial action or an action memorandum for removal actions.

ASTM - (*American Society for Testing and Materials*): ASTM International is a not-for-profit organization that provides a global forum for the development and publication of voluntary consensus standards for materials, products, systems, and services.

ASTSWMO - (*Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials*): Association that focuses on the needs of state hazardous waste programs, non-hazardous municipal solid waste and industrial waste programs, recycling/minimization/reduction programs, Superfund/State cleanup programs, and underground storage tank and leaking underground storage tank programs.

ATSDR - (*Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry*): Federal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services tasked to prevent exposure and adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution present in the environment.

CERCLA - (*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)*): The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. This law created a tax on the chemical and petroleum industries and provided broad Federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

CERCLIS - (*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System*): The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Information System (CERCLIS) is EPA's database management system, which maintains a permanent record of all information regarding all reported potential hazardous waste sites.

CIC - (*Community Involvement Coordinator*): EPA staff member responsible for Agency's community involvement activities at Superfund sites. The CIC coordinates community meetings, explains Agency activities, and works with communities to address local concerns and priorities.

EPA - (*Environmental Protection Agency*): Federal agency whose mission is to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment.

HAZMAT - (*Hazardous Materials*): Chemicals, usually the by-product of industrial processes, that pose a danger to human health and the environment.

HRS - (*Hazard Ranking System*): The HRS is the scoring system used by EPA's Superfund program to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances. The HRS is the primary screening tool for determining whether a site will be included on the National Priorities List

(NPL), EPA's list of priority sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under Superfund. The scoring system assigns each site reviewed with a value between 0 and 100. A score of 28.5 or higher means that the site is eligible for listing on the NPL.

IDEM - (*Indiana Department of Environmental Management*): IDEM restores the quality of Indiana's air, land, and water resources and protects Indiana's natural heritage. IDEM is working in partnership with EPA to evaluate and remediate the Himco Dump Superfund site.

NCP - (*National Contingency Plan*): The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, is the federal government's blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substance releases.

NPL - (*National Priorities List*): The NPL is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year. A site must be on the NPL to receive money from the Trust Fund for remedial action.

O&M - (*Operations and Maintenance*): Activities conducted after a Superfund site remedial action is completed to ensure that the site remedy remains effective in the future.

OSRI - (*Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation*): Manages the Superfund program, which was created to protect citizens from the dangers posed by abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Congress established Superfund through the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

OSWER - (*Office of Solid Waste & Emergency Response*): The Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) develops guidelines and standards for the land disposal of hazardous wastes and underground storage tanks. OSWER also implements a program to respond to abandoned and active hazardous waste sites and accidental releases, including some oil spills, and encourages the use of innovative technologies for contaminated soil and groundwater.

PA - (*Preliminary Assessment*): The PA is the first stage of EPA's site assessment process. It is a relatively quick, low-cost compilation of readily available information about a site and its surroundings. The PA emphasizes identifying populations and other targets that might be affected by a site's contamination. It includes a reconnaissance of the site and surrounding area, but not environmental sampling. The PA is designed to distinguish between sites that pose little or no potential threat to human health and sites that warrant further investigation.

PCOR - (*Preliminary Closeout Report*): EPA report that documents the completion of a site's remedy.

PRP - (*Potentially Responsible Party*): A group that has been identified by EPA as being liable for incurring the costs of remediation at a contaminated site.

RA - (*Risk Assessment*): Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence and/or use of specific pollutants.

RCRA - (*Resource and Recovery Act of 1976*): The regulatory system that manages hazardous waste from its generation to final disposal. RCRA imposes standards for transporting, treating, storing, and disposing of hazardous wastes. It is designed to prevent the creation of new hazardous waste sites by authorizing EPA to take administrative, civil, and criminal actions against facility owners and operators who do not comply with RCRA requirements.

RD/RA - (*Remedial Design / Remedial Action*): Remedial Design (RD) is the phase in Superfund site cleanup where the technical specifications for remedies and technologies are decided. Remedial Action (RA) follows the remedial design phase and involves the actual construction or implementation phase of Superfund site remediation. The RD/RA is based on the specifications described in a site's record of decision (ROD).

RI/FS - (*Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study*): After a site is listed on the NPL, an RI/FS is performed at the site. The RI serves as the mechanism for collecting data, while the FS is the mechanism for developing, screening, and evaluating alternative remedial actions. The RI and FS are conducted concurrently. Data collected in the RI influence the development of remedial alternatives in the FS, which in turn affect the data needs and scope of treatability studies and additional field investigations.

ROD - (*Record of Decision*): This EPA document represents the final remediation plan for a site. It documents all activities prior to selection of the remedy, and provides a conceptual plan for activities subsequent to the ROD. The purpose of the ROD is to document the remedy selected, provide a rationale for the selected remedy, and establish performance standards or goals for the site or operable unit under construction. The ROD provides a plan for site remediation, and documents the extent of human health or environmental risks posed by the site or operable unit. It also serves as legal certification that the remedy was selected in accordance with CERCLA and NCP requirements.

RPM - (*Remedial Project Manager*): EPA staff member responsible for the management of a site's remediation. A site's RPM directs all investigations, planning, remedial activities, and manages technical, legal, and community relations issues at assigned sites. The RPM also directs contractual efforts to ensure proper allocation of funds and that contractor uses are effective and efficient.

SARA - (*Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*): This legislation amended the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) in 1986. SARA's changes stressed the importance of permanent remedies and innovative treatment technologies in cleaning up hazardous waste sites; required Superfund actions to consider the standards and requirements found in other state and federal environmental regulations; provided new enforcement authorities and settlement tools; increased state involvement in every phase of the Superfund program; increased the focus on human health problems posed by hazardous waste sites; encouraged greater citizen participation in site remediation plan designs; and increased the size of the Trust Fund to \$8.5 billion.

SI - (*Site Inspection*): Part of EPA's site assessment pipeline. The SI is a dynamic process tailored to the specific circumstances of individual sites; it is not a standardized process to be repeated at every site. The objective of the SI is to gather information to determine if a site poses a threat to human health or the environment in order to support a site decision regarding the need for further Superfund action. The SI begins by verifying the hypothesis put forth in the PA by collecting and analyzing wastes and environmental media samples to determine whether hazardous substances are present at a site and are migrating into the surrounding environment. The SI data is used for removal actions, other response actions, and to determine if the site is eligible for inclusion on the NPL.

SRI - (*Superfund Redevelopment Initiative*): A national EPA program that focuses on the return of Superfund sites to productive use, the achievement of site remediations that are consistent with a community's anticipated land use, and the facilitation of the reuse of sites where appropriate. The components of the program include pilots, policies, partnerships, and promotion. The City of St. Louis was awarded a pilot grant from SRI for the community-based reuse planning process in 2002.

TRI - (*Toxic Release Inventory*): Database of toxic releases in the United States compiled from SARA Title III Section 313 reports containing information concerning waste management activities and the release of toxic chemicals by facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use such materials. Citizens, businesses, and governments can then use this information to work together to protect the quality of their land, air, and water.

VOCs - (*Volatile Organic Compounds*): VOCs are organic compounds (excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate) that participate in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

For more information, please contact:

E² Inc.

2417 Northfield Road
Charlottesville, VA 22901
T: 434.975.6700 - F: 434.975.6701
www.e2inc.com

